The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,906.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 184

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 60	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Boats, Horses Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3141	550	G. C. Burne	21st Aug.
(e) MONGOLIA	2633	520	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2736	450	C. G. Ferrins	14th do.
(e) INDUS	3479	540	G. D. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	4th Oct.
(e) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 8 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.
ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 24th August 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ARRAM	3033	500	M. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Trinacria	2107	360	R. Hutchison	18th "	25th "	23rd Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th "
Australia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd "	29th "	10th Nov.
Italia	2345	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th "	27th "	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August 1877. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	" 330	" 255	" 131
To Suez	" 300	" 270	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., (wholesale and retail) Tea Merchants, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their highly appreciated teas of the current year's Spring Crop of some of the best Tea Plantations in the Kangra Valley. The attention of the shipping in the Harbour is also requested.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

NOTICES.

LONDON JOURNAL.—GENERAL CONTENTS.

LONDON JOURNAL.—In addition to the best Novels by the best Authors has other features of surpassing interest.

LONDON JOURNAL.—General Articles and Essays on Literary, Social, Political, Topographical, Personal, and Historical Subjects, Illustrated with splendid views and life-like portraits of celebrities, living and dead.—The Cathedrals of England. Exterior and Interior Views have been given, with a full history of each and its traditions.—The Cities of the World. Engravings with Descriptions have been given of all the Capitals of Europe, and the Chief Cities and Towns in our Colonies and Dependencies, and other parts of the Globe.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best selection of witty and humorous Jokes, forming the most amusing collection of facetiæ.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Household Receipts of the utmost value and importance to every wife and mother.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Correspondence page, which is a marvel of counsel and information upon every conceivable subject.

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LONDON JOURNAL.—Every month contains a Ladies' Monster Supplement of Engravings of Latest Parisian Fashions and Needlework.

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LONDON JOURNAL.—To our Foreign Readers.—In consequence of the operation of the General Postal Union between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, the Monthly Part of the London Journal can now be forwarded post free for 12s. per annum, *payable in advance*, to any of the countries included in this Union.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Largest Circulation on the Continent and in the Colonies.

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LONDON JOURNAL.—Office, 332, Strand, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN.

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undermentioned Houses are TO BE LET at Matheran for the ensuing Season.

Robertson's Bungalow	Rs. 500
Lynch's Bungalow	500
Beehive	500
Springwood	450
Stone Range	400
Scott's Bungalow	400
The Wilderness	400
Mary Lodge	350
Harrison House	300
Craigie Burn	300
Arnould Lodge	250
Barr Cottage	250
Sand Side	250
Florence Lodge	200
Sunny Side	200

For plans of Houses, Lists of Furniture, &c., &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

POONA.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, till 31st October, one of the best and most commodious Bungalows in Poona, on the Sund Road. It is furnished, and contains a large Dining and Drawing Room, an Office Room, five large Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. Stabling for four Horses and three Carriages. Rent Rs. 240 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

KHANDALLA.

TO BE LET, "JEHANGEER LODGE," at Khandalla, for the ensuing Season, two minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 700. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by his WIFE for the past four years and for the future.

W. COLELLO,
Chief Warder, Yerrowda Jail, Poona.
Yerrowda, 17th August 1877.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A FRESH FRENCH CLASS for beginners will be started next month. Fee for Members Rs. 5 monthly, for others Rs. 6. Apply to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., at the Tract Society's Depot.

AN ELOCUTION CLASS will also be started shortly. For particulars apply to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., at the Tract Society's Depot.

E. B. AITKEN,
August 24. Honorary Secretary.

MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK of DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabee's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m., and after that at the places above-mentioned.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & Co.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SURVEYORS. Apply to ARTHUR W. FORDE, 44, Meadow Street Bombay.

TWO SEAFARING MEN (having CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY) are desirous of finding employment in or near Bombay. Address "C. D.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.

TO SURVEYORS WANTING EMPLOYMENT.—Apply by letter to the CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTIWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months, with possible extension. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL. KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS. AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS. AMERICAN STEEL LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,850.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 8 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs. 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful flesh-bitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut hind-bred colt, 3 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 300.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high-bred English built malk phaeton, in excellent order, Rs. 500.

A One-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th July 187 .

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c., Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 50, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 48. Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCARFS, TIES, AND COLLARS.

THE BEST QUALITIES and LATEST DESIGNS made with the most approved and Durable forms of adjustment.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	2 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 5

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Greshams," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "R. Y. C." White Satin, Fancy Spots	3 8
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Rich Figured Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT. SHAPES SPECIALLY MADE FOR A. & Co.

	Rs. a.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz	6 8
The "Military"—Special Cuts Collar	6 8
The "West-End"—neat turn down	6 8
The "New Shakespeare"—good space in front	6 8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners	6 8
The "Dax"—with Tie attached	(Special for Mo-) 7 8
The "West-End"—with Tie attached	(fussil wear) 7 8
Reversible Cuffs—per doz	12 0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5 0

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk	as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
Cashab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 8

GLOVES, GENTS'. (White Kid, Military Doe, very thin) 2 0 to 4 12

Our new Illustrated Catalogue Post free to any part of the East.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.
IN THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "TERAI" HATS.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE. SPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES' WEAR.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS, and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. R. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
and many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

At 1 p.m.

A handsome Mail Phaeton, with grey Arab Horse and Harness.
A Light Brougham.
A Bay Brougham Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Cowasji Patel's.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. C. Kunoose, Esq., Superintendent of Markets, the same comprises, rich thin plate glassware, rich dinner, dessert and breakfast services, glassware such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, waiters, tantray, a mahogany case of steel pattern spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, cutlery, revolvers, &c., richly carved and handsome French polished furniture, such as round and square dining tables, side board, dining room chairs, handsome circular, pier and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome velvet pile carpet, chiffoniers, corner whatnots, teapoys, fine tints engraving and chromolithographs in maple and gilt frames, a sweet toned mahogany grand square piano by MANLEY SCHOMLEAK & Co., four poste bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispensy articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome strong dun colour pony.
A lady's side saddle with bridle, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, silver plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first class Semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome English built dog-cart, &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by A. Moorehouse, Esq., Sandora Hill.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, plated-ware such as hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, tea-sets, waiters, tea-trays, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks by "Elkington & Co.," table and piano candlesticks, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of camp dining table in three pieces, a round dining table for ten persons, side-board, dining room chairs, teapoys, whatnots, circular, pier, and oblong tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, a mahogany Semi-Grand piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," four posts bedsteads, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing table, toilet glass, clothes presses, China camphorwood cupboard, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A strong dogcart.
A child's perambulator, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, Best Plated Porcelain and Glasswares, a Handsome English Built Four Seated Carriage, a light office Brougham, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, Sets of Double and Single Harness. Valuable Medical Books and Surgical Instruments, plants, &c., at 31 Middle Colaba, near the Post Office.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, carriages, horses, piano, books, &c., the property of the late Dr. MACGREGOR, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner services, plated ware, such as cruet stand, bottle stands, coffee pot, a set of spoons and forks, entrée dishes, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, handsomely carved circular, pier, and wine tables, pendicu and drawing room chairs, conversating sofas, centre ottoman, rich Brussels carpet, chiffonier, lady's writing tables, a Singer's sewing machine, in working order, four posts bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, China camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice and rare plants, medical and miscellaneous, books, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built light four seated open carriage by "Lovel."
A handsome light circular glass fronted office brougham in excellent order.
A pair of well-matched grey Arab carriage horses.
A fine rate Surat milch cow and calf.
Sets of single and double harness, goats, &c.
Also, a sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard.
A well bred black Arab under 5 years, 14-3, and fast.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., &c., at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., of E. W. BLACKWELL, Esq. changing his residence.

The same consisting of cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated spoons, forks, cruet and liquor stands, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, dish covers, cutlery, &c., &c., and the blackwood carved furniture such as dining round table, chairs, side board, screens, cleopatra couch, teapoys, cupboard, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, Bengal and baba cots complete, almiras, mahogany cheval glass, hanging argand lamps, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder the following Teak.

Ex Ship Cashmere :—
76 superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares 83 Tons.
41 do. do. 24 Cu.
In small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1877.

FOR SALE, the new and fast STEAM LAUNCH belonging to the ESTATE of the late Dr. MACGREGOR. For particulars apply to

FRASER & MILLER,
Engineers, Carnac Bunder.

August 22nd, 1877.

SILBER LAMPS.

THACKER & Co. have just received a CHOICE SELECTION of the *very best patterns* of the now celebrated SILBER LIGHT TABLE LAMPS, which are undoubtedly the best Table Lamps in existence. Although burning Kerosine Oil, it is burnt *without Smoke, Smell, or Danger*, and the Lamps are perfectly STORM PROOF, burning without a flicker in the strongest wind. The light given equals that of 17 wax candles, which is far superior to that of ordinary Kerosine Lamps.

These Lamps are so constructed that when not in use the lower part may be used as a Flower Vase, and many of the designs are most elegant.

Prices from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

SPARE GLOBES, CHIMNIES, AND WICKS CAN BE HAD.

THACKER AND C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH AUGUST 1877.

LETTERS are said to have been received to-day in Bombay, confirming the telegrams announcing rain in Guzerat, and it is further reported that orders sent thence for the purchase of grain have been cancelled, or at least suspended, by the indentors. This is good news, and it is to be hoped that such may continue to come in, and that the rain may spread all over Kattywar and Guzerat, for a partial fall of a few hours, however copious, is not sufficient to allay the anxiety not unreasonably felt.

Business establishments re-opened this morning for the outgoing English Mail, but to-morrow and Monday will be holidays.

Reuter's London telegram of yesterday quotes Consols at 95⅞, and French Rentes at 106½, in each case an advance of ⅛ per cent.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows comparatively trifling changes from the previous one. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £100,000, there has been a decrease in Bills discounted of £100,000, and in Bullion of £300,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities has slightly advanced, and is now stated as 44½ per cent. The rate of discount for 6 months' sight Bills is unchanged at 2½, and for 3 months' sight Bank Bills at 1½ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on the 22nd instant was reported irregular though no change was made in quotations. Sales were effected of 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Yesterday's telegrams states that supplies were freely offered, with sales of 7,000 bales, 800 of which were Surats. The only change in prices was a decline of ⅛-16d. per lb. in Middling Orleans. Reuter's New York telegram of yesterday quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11 cents, and Futures, November shipment, at 10 9-16, a decline in the former of ⅛ and in the latter of 3-16 cent. per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were again described as dull.

Coffee in London was, on the 22nd, strong, and an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Middling Plantation Ceylon was reported. The telegram of yesterday gave no further change, and quotations were:—Middling Plantation 108s., Good Ordinary Native 85s. and Mysore 90s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil was unaltered.

Linseed was reported steady and Rapeseed quiet. Wheat showed no change.

Refined Rock Paper shows no alteration in prices at Home for 4s and 5½; while 4 per cents. have declined ⅛ per cent. We quote 4, 83; 4½ 83⅛; and 5s per cents. 88⅛ per cent.

Silver is still quoted at 54½d. per ounce by Reuter. The shipments for India are again large, being £220,000 for Bombay and £250,000 for Calcutta. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bill was given at 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The advance on Wednesday in the rates of interest of the Bank of Bombay and the news received from Calcutta of a similar advance made by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal yesterday, were probably the main reasons for Sterling Exchange opening here this morning at decidedly former rates. Most of the Banks were willing sellers at our quotations, but all were not buyers of Mercantile Paper. One Bank came out as a buyer of Credits only at an anna below the rates given below, but had withdrawn before the closing of the mail. The amount of business transacted was, as was to be expected, small. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	"
Do. 6 " "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits " 3 " "	1s. 9¼d.	"
Do. 6 " "	1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Documents " 3 " "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"

On Calcutta, as usual on the English Mail day, there has been little, if anything, doing. We quote bills on demand at 2 to 3 annas per cent. premium, and at 60 days' sight at 12 annas per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, owing to the advice of a further decline in Calcutta, the tightening tendency of the Money Market heres, and perhaps to the fear that a new Loan may have to be taken up to meet the exigencies of another year of famine, has been very depressed to-day especially for 4 per cents, of which a large amount could certainly not be sold at a better rate than 95. We quote 4, 95 to 95½; 4½, 96 to 96½; and 5½ per cents. 102 to 102½ per cent.

SHARES.—The Share Market is closed until after the holidays, and will re-open on Tuesday.

COTTON.—There has been no business reported to-day, and no change has taken place in quotations. Purchases of 75 candies only transpired yesterday, made by European firms.

SEEDS.—Linseed and Rape are both firm. The former has advanced 1 anna, the latter 1 to 2 annas per cwt. There is no change in Gingelly. Wheat is unaltered.

PIECE GOODS.—Though yesterday was Cocoanut day, on which native dealers, as a rule like to make at least trifling purchases, as a beginning of the season, no transactions are reported as having taken place, and the same may be said of to-day.

COALS.—We have no movement nor change to report.

FREIGHTS.—There has been little or nothing doing to-day. Freight for measurement, *viz* Canal to Liverpool, may be quoted at 30s per ton. For sailing ships there is little prospect of anything offering, and most of those in harbour will sail in ballast for other ports.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 p. ct	670
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	5 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,00	250	all	10 do.	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,048	2,000	all	25	880
Prare Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,210
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,375
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	100	..	96
Bloomfunger M. and F. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.a.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,075
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	280
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	500	all	40 p.a*	535
Morris S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,040
Central India S. and W. Co.	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,030
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,180
Great Western	2,000	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,190
Hajee Mahomed S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,020
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jeevraj Jeejeebhoy Mills	2,000	1,000	55	5 p.a*	1,035
Chandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,125
K. Mucomjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	915
Madras Spinning	1,000	1,000	..	Nil	950
Madras C. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	48
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	375
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,375
Morarjee Spinning	1,013	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,260
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Nerlai S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nieck Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	925
Nurrey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	755
Princess Victoria Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,190
Rajkot S. S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	910
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	900
Do do. 4 Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	900
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Vien na Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 2 0	5 p. c.	275xd.
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130-14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	31-15 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196-15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935
Alliance Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	425
Hillary	178	1,000	all	60	650
Imaum Ginning Co. (New)	150	500	all	40 p.a.	455
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,250	all	72 do	1,050
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	all	170 do	540
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	500	1,000	all	120 do	935
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Malsell Press and Ginning Co.	2,125	400	350	25 do	333
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.	400	350	750	6/ do	400 xd
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	350	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	209 p.a.	1,925
Bombay Gas Company	60,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all	80 p. a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Bombay, Limited	550	500	300	36 p. a.	260 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	7½
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Tamarind and Co.	1,200	500	11	p. ct.	500
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,000	250	all	6 p.	90

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 19th August, 1877.

Open 1,803½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	76,881	0	0
Merchandize	4,84,41	0	0
Telegraph	1,503	0	0
Miscellaneous Traffic	426	0	0
Total Rs.	5,62,945	0	0

Corresponding week last year

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Total Rs.	1,67,764	8 4
		3,75,180	7 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER, SIROCCO, 233 tons, Commander G. McBain, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Commander J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BRITISH BARQUE HANNEMANN, 1,813 tons, Commander J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst., from Liverpool, 26th April with a cargo of coal.

THE BRITISH S. S. CYRENE, 711 tons, Commander J. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 21st July, via Malta, Port Said and Suez with a cargo of coals.

THE BRITISH SHIP MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Commander H. Jones, will sail to-day for Calais, with a cargo of 31,980 cwts linseed and 800 cwts buffalo horns.

THE BRITISH S. S. PUTTIALA, 494 tons, Commander F. H. Franks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt. Maitland, Lt. Challoner, Mr. D. Daniell, Mr. D. P. Masson, Mr. Monecco, Mr. and Mrs. Stace and sixteen deck passengers.

THE BRITISH BARQUE SCOTTISH CHIEF, 658 tons, Commander R. Cusper which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from London, 14th May, brought the following cargo:—21 cases china ware, 275 packages beer, 427 packages color and paint, 122 cases paper, 3,249 boxes candles, 2 cases gold thread, 50 packages piece goods, 244 packages oilmanstores, 13 packages medicines, 38 packages biscuits, 20 packages sweetmeat, 23 cases toys, 692 cases window glasses, 172 packages glassware, 48 packages earthenware, 27 casks bottles, 14,064 bars iron, 2,827 packages steel iron, 33 packages wire, 30 packages glass globes, 405 cases matches, 13 cases plate glass 70 cases tin plates, 20 cases clocks, 304 packages oil, 1 case iron safes, 39 packages lamps, 20 cases gold, 26 barrels tar, 25 barrels pitch, 19 packages buckets, 40 kegs red lead and 285 packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Mr. H. F. Soares.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Garcloch	Greenwood	Liverpool, May 4.
	Hahnfman	Thomson	Liverpool, April 26.
24	Cyrene (s)	Brown	Liverpool, July 21.
	Puttialla (s)	Franks	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton.
	Africa (s)	Patterson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Magdala, Jones, for Calais.
Schooner Sirocco, McBain, for Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Puttiala, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
20	Cybele (s)	William ..... London, July 18.
	Trafalgar (s)	Meikle ..... Madras, August 16.
	Ava (s)	Dickinson ..... Bombay, July 29.
	Sirius (s)	....
	Royal Alexandra	Humphrey ... Cape Town, July 5.
	Thomas Hamlin	Harts ..... Colombo, August 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
20	Stallingbro (s)	....
	Pleione	....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Cybele—15th August, Lightning from London to Calcutta in lat. 5-39, long. 80-54.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
21	Madura (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
21	Suez (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—855 plates soft spelter, Purshotam Odhowjee; 1,566 slates and 34 pices hard spelter, Toolsidass Khimjee; 6 packages hardware, Vajbhoy Allybhoy.

City of Baltimore s—7 casks hardware, Hussunally Lallmeya.

Zante s—6 barrels pale ale, and 20 barrels stout, Joseph Soares.

Pembroke s—24 package porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Branksome Hall s—125 bundles sheet iron, Hassonally Lallmeya.

Atlanta s—2 casks white paint, Doosabhoy Sullimanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—125 boxes candles, Tyabally Sultanally.

Palm s—25 cases whiskey, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Scokhia; 150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 25 cases rum do cologne and 20 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 105 casks beer, Sorabjee and Framjee; 25 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1,398 bars and 408 bundles bar iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 5 cases provision and 1 case gilt moulding, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

Atalanta s—855 plates soft spelter, Purshotam Odhowjee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—120 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases champagne, D. D. Shah.

Sumatra s—65 cases brandy, C Bounvielle and Co.

Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—55 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 152 bales rags, Nathoo Goculdass; 12 bales rags, 81 cwts myrobolams, 13 cwts cotton seed, and 73 cwts hair yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 10 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee; 50 bales rags, Goculdass Cullianjee; 23 bales jute bags, M. Vassonjee.

Surat s—20 bales wool, Nursey Khutwar; 50 bales wool, Fragjee Toolsidass; 10 bales wool, Go lam Hoosein Parpia.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—4½ cwts ivory, Abdoolrehman Cosman; 3 boxes gold bars value Rs. 20,6,5 0 and 2 boxes foreign silver coin value Rs. 3,850. The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, Africa—50 bales hides and skins, S E F Monod and Co; 22 bales hides, Faz lia Khaksy; 7 bales hides, Alladi bhoy Mowjee; 24 bales hides, John Mahomed Remfoola; 28 bales hides, Dadardin Mowjee; 8 bales shifties, G E Dhunroy; 22 bales hides, Nensibhoy Gangjee; 11 bales hides, C Feerbhoy; 6 bales hides, G Reifferschied and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Magdala—200 cwt linseed, George Tookhart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Anny Dora s—6,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—22 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co; 26 bales skins, N V Curranees and Co; 1,125 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—30½ cwts castor oil, and 5 bundles chairs, C Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, G Reifferschied and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—2 bales hides, G Reifferschied and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Puttialla s 100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass; 200 bales cotton, Pewbux Jeewanmul; 302 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; Earl of Zetland, 54 bales cotton, Young and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·945
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	80·1
General Direction of wind	W, WN W, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	176
Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·00
" " " year	49·12

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1540 Ajax (s), Kidd—W. Nicol & Co.—(Repairing.)
1776 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 24th August.

LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1107 Amy Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon & Co.
937 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1094 Surat (s), Burns—Mails, 31st August.

FOR GENOA.

1190 Australia (s), Bozoni—Rubattino Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s) Stewart—Mails, 15th September.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1081 Glanavon, Smith—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

343 Bells, Lane.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1278 Chrysolite, Stewart—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 3rd Sept.

FOR RANGOON.

967 Lady Melville, Hanson.

FOR COCHIN.

238 Sirocco, McBain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1230 America, Gedye—The Captain.
1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—J. Soares.
1458 Alexander Fenix, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
950 Benvoirlich (s), Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1365 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1026 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
2378 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
819 Inverawon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1079 Maitland (s), Richardson—McCulloch, Boyts & Co.
1341 Oithona, Rees.
1379 Palm (s), Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1627 Pembroke (s), James—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1181 Robinia (s), Jones—N. Manockjee.
467 Sir John Lawrence (s), Burt—B. L. S. N. Co.
1080 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Hajee Zemel Abadeen.
1120 Orissa (s), McGregor—Hajee Zemel Abadeen.

UNFIXED.

IRON.

858 Ardvar, Duncan—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1177 Gavelock, Greenwood—Ralli Brothers.
608 Scottish Chief, Glasper.

WOOD.

964 Cameo, Bulford.
1490 Forfarshire, Prendergast—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Rogers & Co.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson.
1884 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
597 Queen's Cliff, Davies—The Captain.

FOREIGN.

1651 Isaac Read, Colley.

STEAMERS.

1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1253 Goloonda (s)—P. & O. Co.
731 Cyrene (s), J. Brown.
494 Puttiala, (s) F. H. Franks.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
75 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
101 Kerala Boodlu, Nacoda.
707 Koina (s), Morrison—Esse bin Khalifa.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.
562 Mula (s), Doort—Esse bin Khalifa.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
256 Serandib (s), Yanatr.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

884 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, April 17.
1181 Lady Rowena, Sterling—Liverpool, April 20.
1167 Hoerden, Nicholson—Liverpool, May 4.
1289 America, Gedye—Glasgow, May 12.
1089 Mary P. Kitchen, Hogan—Liverpool, May 12.
1440 Hannemann, Thomson—Liverpool, May 20.
949 Marian Moore, Spence—Dundee, May 14.
814 Flora, Williams—Clyde, May 16.
1267 Manchua, Pierce—Liverpool, May 17.
1573 John Law, Robertson—Dundee, May 18.
906 Castle Holme, Robinson—Shields, May 18.
1342 Saratoga, Kandall—Liverpool, May 19.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Liverpool, May 20.
1199 Poonah—Shields, May 23.
1533 South Carolina, Reynolds—Shields, May 24.
1126 Homewood, Purdy—Liverpool, May 24.
999 Alexander Mackenzie, Homewood—Liverpool, May 25.
1468 Hampden, M'Pherson—Leith, May 25.
1428 Morayshire, Dawson—North Shields, May 26.
1273 Grecian, Comance—Dundee, May 28.
1234 Greenock, Slater—Newport, May 28.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—Liverpool, May 30.
1359 Beaun Uamha, Thomson—Liverpool, May 30.
999 Remington, Munro—Liverpool, May 30.
1243 Carradale, M'Dermid—Glasgow, May 31.
1247 Casaria, DeGrucky—Tyne, May 31.
1228 Ribston, Flinn—Liverpool, June 1—Put into Dunkirk.
1198 Seaforth, Woodward—Liverpool, June 3—Sailed from Holyhead June 10.
786 Normanby, Harries—Liverpool, June 8.
1178 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Sunderland, June 13.
692 Margaret Pugh, Jones—Liverpool, June 13.
Fairfield, Dawson—Newcastle, June 14.
1231 Dumfriesshire, White—Glasgow, June 15.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Liverpool, June 18.
1579 Northern Belle, Whitmore—Liverpool, June 18.
1961 Storm King, Reed—Liverpool, June 19.
1150 Adele Accame, Buccone—Liverpool, June 17.
879 Elliotte, Mackay—Shields, June 18.
831 Agra, Hutchinson—London, June 20.
886 Orient, Webster—Shields, June 20.
1269 Rona, Bruce—Liverpool, June 23.
729 Vanora, Inkster—Liverpool, June 25.
1387 Lord Lyton, Dakin—Liverpool, June 26.
1367 Mary E. Rees, Whitmore—Newcastle, June 26.
526 Chatanooga, Freeman—New York, June 27.
1533 Anglo-American, Jordan—Liverpool, June 28.
1413 Cumberland, Harpham—Shields, July 1.
1077 Dartford, Richards—Sunderland, June 30.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds—North Shields, June 30.
1413 Florida, Curtis—Liverpool, July 2.
936 Hermit, Thomas—Liverpool, July 2.
1430 Oregon, Cushing—Liverpool, July 2.
641 Romeo, Clarke—London, July 4.
746 Clementina, Pozzio—Liverpool, July 9.
1103 Eastern Belle, Featherston—Cardiff, July 9.
1303 Palmas, Millas—Cardiff, July 9.
1316 Harmon, Dillon—Liverpool, July 11.
1396 Mallowdale, Dornan—London, July 12.
710 Abercarne, Lewis—Swansea, July 12.
1438 Morna, Smith—Liverpool, July 13.
1389 Exporter, Brooks—Shields, July 14.
1423 Lanarkshire, Mackay—Shields, July 16.
1407 Dreadnaught, Buston—Newport, July 19.
1588 Northern Light, Kenney—Liverpool, July 21.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—Liverpool, July 25.
1262 Alcar, Harvey—Liverpool, July 25.
1471 Dumbritton, Emmett—Liverpool, July 25.
1407 Frank Flint, Evans—Liverpool, July 28.
1399 Muskota, Critton—Liverpool, July 30.
1542 Hospodar, Kelly—Cardiff, July 31.
1157 North Wales, Owens—Liverpool, August 1.
1046 Jumna, Bissett—London, August 7.
1437 Elmore, Gare—Glasgow, August 13.
1319 Vernon, Duncan—London, August 13.
1354 Oimara, Simseon—London, loading.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, loading.
350 Zinnia, Stafford—Liverpool, loading.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Cardiff, loading.
774 Albuera, Robinson—London, loading.
1197 Almira Robinson, Tarbox—Liverpool, loading.
843 Calcutta, Hasson—Liverpool, loading.
1173 Big Rosnanna, Stanley—Liverpool, loading.
873 Volante de Dio, Simonitch—Liverpool, loading.
1191 Middlesex, Massey—London, loading.
1401 Buckinghamshire, Harland—Liverpool, loading.
972 Perseus, Roberts—Cardiff, loading.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—Dundee, loading.
813 Scawfell, Lawrenson—Shields, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, April 18—Put back leaky.
1076 Nimrod, Lyle—Rangoon, July 10.
1163 St. James, Smith—Rangoon, July 13.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin—Rangoon, July 17.
408 Landseer, Moulmein, July 20.
1408 Eildenhope—Singapore, loading.
1185 Smyrna, Jamieson—Australia, loading.
1389 Annot Lyle, English—Moulmein, loading.
1401 Cora, Coombes—Calcutta, loading.
1201 Blairhoyle—Calcutta, loading.
1555 Cumberland, Harpham—Moulmein, loading.
1065 Schleswig Bride, Gillies—Moulmein, loading.
1276 Benefactress, Shield—Moulmein, loading.
848 Nueva Providencia—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

710 Cyrene, Brown—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 9.
1376 Mangrove, Pearse—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 14.
1187 Airey, Wilkie—Shields—Left Suez Canal August 16.
1726 Venetia, Perrins—London—Left Suez Canal Aug. 16—Left Aden August 22, 5 p.m.
1133 Lombard, Anderson—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Aug. 22.
1737 Nizam, Barlow—London—Left Suez Canal Aug. 22.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On exceptions and objections to Commissioner's Report.

324-72—Lynch and Tobin—The Framjee C P Press Co vs The Apollo Press Co.—Pittcher and Smith.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

704 76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally &c., vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and Smith.

331-77—Macfarlane and G—Framjee Framjee vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.

237-77—Prescot and W—Thakyer Damodhur M and another vs Thakyer Purmanundass—Macfarlane and G.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally., vs. Zenabboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

503-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thurbhai Toona vs Bhimjee Purshotum Brothers—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

12-77—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Marriott vs Three Thakor and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.

317-77—Bearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE ARTHUR.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act. VIII. of 1859.

In Person—Goolabai vs Juggonath Premjee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

340-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Seit and others vs Motibai widow of Jo Cama.—Parsi Award.

398-77—Crailoo L and O—Bai Nahni vs Purmanundass J and others—M M Munshi and Mooljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Amherst, LA, 7th Bl Fus, on leave, from Simla.
Savage, Major, 7th Bl Fus, on leave, from Simla.
Hall, Dy Adjt Genl of the Army, on leave, from Poona.
Stopford, Lieut, Station Staff Officer, on leave, from Neemuch.
Phillipps, Sub Lt, 8th N I, on leave, from Poona.
Warrington, Lt Col, 29th M N I, on sick leave, from Secundrabad

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 21.)

Mr Walter Morgan to act as Clerk of the Crown during Mr Tarrant's employment on other duty.

Mr M R Wald, Acting Sheristadar Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the District of Chingleput is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Mr F B Cornwell, Deputy Master Attendant, Madras, furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr T E Marshall, First Assistant Master Attendant, to act as Deputy Master Attendant, Madras.

Mr W H Bartlett, Master Attendant, Cochin, to act as First Assistant, Master Attendant, Madras.

Mr A L Taylor, Master Attendant, Gopalpore, to act as Master Attendant, Cochin.

Mr J E Winsler, Master Attendant Vizagapatam, to act as Master Attendant, Gopalpore.

Mr J C Lyster, to act temporarily as Master Attendant, Vizagapatam.

Mr W A Bradbury, of the Bengal Civil Service, employed under the Madras Government, is granted two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr G A Ballard to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of the Hon D Arbuthnot on leave or until further orders.

Mr R E Pickle to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr Edward Millet to be Temporary Additional Deputy Collector of the 4th Class in Tanjore, for famine duties.

Mr Henry John Stokes is posted to the Madura District for special famine duty until further orders.

Colonel C Scott-Elliot, Assistant Pay Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 22nd instant.

Lieut R Lewis, Officer in charge Account Branch will during the absence of Colonel Scott-Elliot perform the duties of Examiner, Pay Department, without prejudice to his own.

Col G Sadler, Royal (Madras) Artillery, is granted to the Colonel's allowance by the death on the 3rd May 1877 of Lieut General J W Croggan, Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Surgeon W J Butler, in medical charge 35th N I is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 25	.....	5 45	6 19	9 14 a	5 57 m
				...	6 26 a
Sun. 26	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 18	0 27 m	6 28 m
				0 40 a	6 53 a
Mon. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	0 57 m	6 58 m
				1 6 a	7 19 m
Tues. 28	.....	5 45	6 16	1 20 m	7 39 m
				1 32 a	7 46 a
Wed. 29	English Mail expected.	5 46	6 16	2 2 m	8 0 m
				1 54 a	8 20 a
Th. 30	.....	5 46	6 15	2

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FAMINE WORKS IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

A Government resolution published to-day requires the Executive Engineer of the Southern Division to prepare plans and estimates for large tanks and canals in the Native States of the Southern Mahratta Country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, AUG 24.

The latest Russian official despatch to hand, concerning the fighting in the Schipka Pass, states that the Russians have repulsed all Suleiman Pasha's attacks on their positions, which they still maintain. The Russians have received reinforcements and the fighting is continuous. The same despatch adds that the loss on the Turkish side has been enormous, whilst the Russian loss has been relatively slight, but many Russian officers have fallen.

THE FIGHTING NEAR SELVI.

According to unofficial Russian accounts, the advance of the Turks on Selvi on the 21st instant ended in a victory for the Russians.

ALLEGED TURKISH VICTORY.

Unofficial Turkish accounts state that Mehemet Ali (the Turkish Commander-in-Chief) has gained a brilliant victory at Eski Djuma.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

A Russian official despatch has been received, stating that General Tergukassow had arrived at Guindji, on the 20th inst., from Igdyr in the province of Eriwan.

THE TURKISH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Austria and Italy have concurred in the diplomatic representations made by Germany to the Porte respecting the treatment experienced by Russian prisoners and wounded at the hands of the Turks.

A body of Greek bandits have effected a landing in Thessaly and been defeated.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, AUG 24.

The Governors of the Bank of England have subscribed £1,000 and the Marquis of Salisbury £500 towards the Mansion House fund for the relief of the famine in Southern India.

Public sympathy in England with the sufferers by the famine is thoroughly aroused.

THE MURDER OF MR MARGARY.

A Blue Book has been issued on the subject of the murder of Mr. Margary by the Chinese. It contains a letter of apology from the Emperor of China to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a long report by Sir Thomas Wade explanatory of the Chefoo Convention and in which he considers the Chinese Embassy should be permanent.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd August arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, AUG. 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4 per cent. do.	83½
5 per cent. do.	88½
Bar Silver.....	54½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following variations :—

Reserve of Notes ..£11,200,000....	Inc £100,000
Bills Discounted ..£18,200,000....	Dec £100,000
Bullion .....£25,300,000....	Dec £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44½ per cent.

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Departure—Harald Harfager.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 24, 1-10 P.M.

Mail Steamer Khiva, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 24.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. max. 81, W. B. 78, min. 74, bar. 29-86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by S. 4, ther. 83, bar. 30-2.

MANGALORE 6.50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. N. W. Fell of rain 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind E., ther. 88, bar. 29-88.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8d.	
Do. at 8 months' sight ...	...1s. 8d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...1s. 10 1-16d.	"
Credits, " 3 " "	...1s. 9d.	"
Do. " 4 " "	...1s. 9 5 16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 9 3-16d.	"

THE following telegram from Comrawuttee, dated noon yesterday, addressed to Messrs. Nicol and Co., has been placed at our disposal :—"Steady, quiet rain has set in, dispelling late fears."

We are informed that the report that rain had fallen at Baroda is unfounded.

THIS morning we publish a letter from a gentleman who is now on the scene of the outrageous attack by Pathans on Lieutenants Hewson and Kunhardt. It will be observed that he is distinctly of opinion that the outrage arose from political motives, the idea of the men who hired the assassins being that public works in Quetta would be stopped, and that the outrage might even have the effect of compelling the British to evacuate the country. Seeing that such insane attacks are possible again in such an ignorant part of the world, we endorse our correspondent's opinion that if Quetta is to be held effectually more troops must be sent there. A little over-awing is the best way to preserve the good manners of the Pathans.

WE reprint an article from *Mayfair* upon Lord Lytton, which does His Excellency very scant justice, even going so far as to suggest that he should be recalled. The criticisms upon Sir Lewis Pelly we do not object to, as many people hold very different opinions upon that singularly successful officer's genuine merits; but we do think that if Lord Lytton gets a fair opportunity of playing in the forthcoming crisis, and genuine assistance from every administrative officer in the country, the suggestion that he should be compelled to resign will prove to be a mere impertinence.

"MAYFAIR" must have rather an eccentric idea about Parsees. Hearing that a Parsee team of cricketers were intending to go to England, it warns English cricketers to look to their laurels. It also has a sketch of a Parsee standing at the wicket, with a burly, astonished-looking Englishman officiating behind as wicket-keeper. The "Parsee," however, is drawn as a Bengal coolie, half-naked, with turned up shoes, a gigantic pugaree, and a stiff beard at right angles to the face! Rather an astounding-looking Parsee on the whole!

THE following paragraph from the *Madras Times* bears out the remarks which were made yesterday by our Madras correspondent :—

"The *Bombay Gazette* and certain other journals having made up their minds to abuse His Grace the Governor and carp at the proceedings taken in Madras, whatever they be, the suppose there is nothing for it but to let them have to their hearts' content. "If they wall t'Cupar they maun t'Cupar." Meanwhile we may have our quiet laugh at their important malice and rage."

Of course "we" mean "impotent" instead of "important ;" "we" also mean "wall" instead of "wall ;" but when "we" talks of laughing at us, would it not be just as well if he could leave off his giggling hysterics for a short time? If he did, he might possibly be of more use to the cause he is either perpetually giggling or shrieking about. At all events, that is our humble opinion.

THE taxpayers in India have some right to ask why there should be so many "personal allowances" attached to the salaries of officials at the India Office. When the salary of an office is once fixed, it should not be exceeded except under very extraordinary circumstances. At the India Office, however, personal allowance seems to be the rule, and not the exception; and the suspicion necessarily arises that the system of granting such allowances has been somewhat abused by successive Secretaries of State.

IF we remember rightly, says the *Statesman*, a very large unexpended surplus of funds, subscribed in England and in this country, for the relief of Behar in 1873-74, remained in the hands of the Government at the close of the relief operations. It is not unlikely that there are other funds of a similar description on the books of the Accountant-General; and we would suggest to Sir John Strachey that it would be an act of mere propriety to satisfy the public on this point. If there are any such unexpended funds in the hands of Government, we ought to know the fact at once.

A SERIOUS robbery of grain took place at Arconum a few days ago. A number of famine-stricken villagers clubbed together and plundered some of the grain wagons in the railway yard at that station. No less than forty-five bags were carried away by the mob.

THE *Madras Athenæum* says :—"We recently directed attention to the enormous quantities of grain permitted to remain upon the beach, and to the necessity of devising means whereby the possibility of its damage in consequence of rain or sea water might be avoided. To the present time no precautions of an effective nature in this respect have been taken, and we regret to notice that the beach is now literally strewn with bags of rice, without apparently the least regard by the owners of its danger and the necessity of guarding it from damage. Of the large quantities of rice daily arriving at Madras by sea, it has been found in several instances that portions have had to be condemned, and destroyed by reason of salt water having affected them. This is bad enough, but to permit that portion which is landed to be exposed to the risk of the chance of being destroyed by the sea, or an occasional shower of rain, is not only dangerous, but discreditable." Perhaps the Madras officials believe they are too well off with the revenues of India to take any care about a few tons of rice. If it were in Bombay, somebody would certainly be hung for the horribly careless waste our contemporary complains of; for here we have no time to waste in being sentimental—we can only be economical and practical.

IT has now become a matter of certainty, says the Lucknow paper, that the *kharif* crops of the Province of Oude are almost entirely lost, and that even the advent of rain would but indifferently improve the situation. The agricultural peasantry have expended all their seed grain, and the blight of their expectations of a harvest is likely to be attended with the greatest distress. All castes and creeds of the population are daily thronging to their shrines and temples praying for rain, but the gods are not propitious, and the sky continues brazen and unrelenting. Native rumour is, that we are to have either an earthquake or a cyclone, or both; and the name of our valued scientific officer is freely bandied about in connection with this latest phase of the weather question. We should not be at all surprised, though if there were some violent atmospheric disturbances ere long; and as for the *plebs*, they are quite prepared for almost anything in this direction, now that they find their very lives jeopardised and their crops altogether ruined by the drought. The grain market is daily hardening, and if the weather continues as it is, it seems probable that famine will make itself seriously felt even in this usually fertile province. Amid all this perturbation, however, it is not a little curious that the general health continues above the average. It is the same in the military lines. All quarters of the city and station are very fairly healthy, and the only ailments of which we have returns are those directly traceable to the abnormal season, and its attendant heat. Heat apoplexy still makes itself felt.

RECENT floods at Prome have risen so high that the Railway station house is in danger. Engine No. 20 was not to be seen, and engine No. 23 had water over her boiler. A train had to be drawn out of the station with elephants, as the water put out the fires.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—The principal cause of the Viceroy's sudden journey to Madras is understood to be, that sense of responsibility which no one invested with such power as he has can ignore, in facing a calamity so threatening as that of the expected famine. No amount of correspondence can give the knowledge acquired by personal observation. It is to the Viceroy, not to the Governor of Madras, that both the Indian and the English public will look for the result of wisdom and energy in confronting the evil. It is natural therefore, that the responsible authority should choose to collect his information for himself. It is not only a question of enormous expense, but whether the funds collected are disposed of to the best advantage, whether waste is avoided at the same time that efficiency is secured, that the Viceroy has to consider. We cannot but applaud Lord Lytton's resolve to direct the resources of the vast country he governs, himself, in providing the means of existence for millions threatened with death by starvation. Such a task could not be adequately undertaken by any power less than his own. And there were already symptoms that those on whom it had at first devolved had discovered this truth. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that there could be any personal enjoyment in travelling across India at a season like the present, or that any officiousness or love of meddling could have prompted such a journey. In undertaking it, Lord Lytton has shown both resolution and self-denial, and both these qualities are conditions and causes of success.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—We fear there is little room to doubt that an officer and four men belonging to the steamer St. Osyth have been drowned at the Sandheads. The steamer, inward bound, sighted the Eastern Channel Light at about midnight on Friday, the 17th; the pilot brig not being in sight, the captain steamed up to the outward-bound ship Saint Monan, and asked if he could have her pilot. He was told that he could if he would send a boat for him. A small waler boat, with an officer and four men, was then despatched from the steamer, and after some time managed to go alongside the ship, but the pilot then refused to go in her, saying that she was too small to carry two other men, himself and his servant, with their traps. An offer was then made to keep the boat alongside till morning, but the officer in charge said the would return. The boat then shoved off, and began to pull towards the steamer, which was steaming slowly round the ship. She never reached her destination, and has not since been heard of, though the St. Osyth spent the greater part of the next day in steaming about in search of her. The Bankshall authorities have telegraphed down to Saugor to send men out to search the creeks, in the faint hope that the boat might have been swept down in that direction.

WE are afraid, says the *Statesman*, that the condition of Oudh is very unsatisfactory. We make room for a long letter upon the subject from a gentleman who knows the province well, and who speaks strongly of the discontent with which it is filled, and that is being seriously aggravated, he tells us, by the annexation of the province to the North-West. We can but publish the letter, and direct the attention of the Government to its statements—the closing one of which is disturbing : "Allow me to say in conclusion, that this province, totally impoverished and harassed, is to a man prepared for a revolution. Sir G. Couper's proceedings and the total extinction of the administrative integrity of the province, have again revived the recollection of the ex-King and his times in the minds of the populace of Oudh, and especially in that of Lucknow. They curse their present misfortunes, and regret the mild and affectionate ruler they have lost. I am afraid, therefore, that if in the case of an international war, an appeal is made to the people of Oudh in the cause of the effiminate prince now held in durance in Garden Reach, by so intriguing a power as Russia, England will not be able to spare a single soldier of the present Oudh garrison; and even with this force to hold Oudh will not, I am afraid, be an easy matter. I earnestly beseech the British Cabinet, therefore, if they are thinking of going to war with Russia, to look well to the internal state of their own provinces in India. Of Oudh I have not the least hesitation in saying that it is a mine of combustible matter, which the least spark may ignite."

THE sea serpent has turned up again—this time in the Rangoon river, and is thus reported upon by a Rangoon paper just to hand :—"It is reported that either the celebrated sea serpent or one of its brood has turned up in the Rangoon river. A party of Chittagonians returning the other afternoon from the Dallah side, saw a serpent swimming across the river in the direction they were coming from. Its head was raised a foot and a half out of the water, and its movement was rapid and direct, although going against the tide, not serpentine, as one would expect from an ordinary snake. The diameter of the neck seemed fully eight inches, so that its body must have been of considerably larger dimensions. Its length could not be ascertained, as it was completely submerged; but judging from the proportions of the neck, it could not, we imagine, be less than thirty or forty feet in length."

THE *World* :—If the waistless or *Princess* gloss fitting dresses go on growing in favour, we may expect to see young ladies with their girdles round their throats and their frocks 'gathered' round their necks. A smart damsel, who appeared in an exquisite new costume the other day, left off the following, which had the effect of dissipating the cloud she saw gathering on her papa's face :

'My dress you'll aver is Economy's own,
Designed with most exquisite taste :
From sone unto hem, and from tucker to sone,
You can't find a vestige of *waist* !'

IT is stated that all that Wagner got from his recent trip to London was £800. He had been promised £2,000, but when he found that the Wagner concerts at the Royal Albert Hall had resulted in a loss to Messrs. Hodge and Essex, their projectors, he very generously gave back to them £1,200 of the £2,000.

Torqua quatorque beati ! Some of his friends have been much pained lately by hearing that Giovanni Battista, Conte di Candia, alias Raoul de Nangis, alias Jean de Leyden, and a dozen others, but always the immortal Mario, had through stress of circumstances accepted the post of prompter at the St. Petersburg Opera-house. *Il n'en est rien*, says M. de Villemessant. Il Conte is custodian of the museums at Rome. *Notbi signor, salute !*

A GERMAN paper gives some details of the extraordinary development of the breeding and training of carrier-pigeons in Germany since the late war. During the siege of Paris, as is well known, pigeons afforded the only means of communication between the outside world and the inhabitants of the beleaguered city. In order that similar messengers might be available in the hour of need pigeon-houses were established, after the conclusion of the war, in most of the larger garrison towns of North and South Germany, and now pigeon-flying is rapidly become a favourite pastime and sport throughout the country. The increased attention thus given to the subject has resulted in the observation of many peculiarities in the birds. Carrier pigeons of good breed, it is noticed, although they may be started in company and bound for the same place, fly quite independently of one another. Each one selects its own course, some taking a higher, others a lower flight, and speeds on its way without taking any heed of its neighbours. The birds, in fact, seem to know that they are racing, and each one exerts itself to the utmost to arrive first at the goal. In the neighbourhood of every pigeon-house there are always certain places, fences, &c., which are usually favourite resorts of the birds, but when coming in in a race the well-bred pigeon never stops for a moment at any of these haunts, but flies straight to his own particular house, frequently arriving there in so exhausted a state as to be unable even to eat the food it is most fond of. Birds which are sitting, or which have lately hatched young, are generally taken in preference to others for racing; but instances have been known in which carrier-pigeons of good breed which have been taken to a fresh home, and which have hatched young there, have deserted their brood and flown away to their original home at the first opportunity they had of escaping.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, in an article entitled "England and Constantinople," thus discusses from its point of view the possibility of an English force being despatched to the Turkish capital in view of the contingency of its being attacked by the Russians. Such a step, says the writer, would be an open breach of neutrality, as the declaration of neutrality which was issued spontaneously by England at the beginning of the war did not lay down any conditions as to the limits of the advance of Russia in Turkey. An English force at Constantinople would simply be "an auxiliary of the Turks." England "would not be able to disembark much more than 20,000 men—picked troops, no doubt—in less time than seven weeks from the commencement of mobilization at any point on the European shores of Turkey." Supposing the mobilization to be ordered now, the troops could not arrive before the middle of September. "But if the Russians advance with anything like the same rapidity as they have done since they crossed the Danube, this force—small indeed when compared with the troops which Russia has brought into the field—would come too late; and in any case the pride and fanaticism of the Turks would not allow it to be treated otherwise than as an auxiliary corps. In the war of 1854-5 the real belligerents were England and France; the Turks and Italians were hardly admitted to take any part in the fighting at all. If now Constantinople had to be defended, the parts would be reversed." "What," continues the writer, "would be the effect if nine or ten English ironclads were to anchor in front of the Seraglio? It would certainly produce a great impression in the newspapers; but if they did not land any troops, the effect would be as insignificant as that produced by the appearance of the French fleet in the Baltic in 1870, or by that of the English fleet before Cronstadt in 1854. . . . That the Russian army would be so impressed by the appearance of a fleet in Besika Bay or the Golden Horn as to stop in its victorious career is hardly likely. . . . The fact is that England is living on her prestige. Her ironclad frigates and rams, her monster guns, have never stood the test of actual warfare, and she does well not to expose any of her ships to the courage and pugnacity of a young and rising navy."

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INCREDIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform the public—I say the public as it is a subject that concerns them—who is responsible for cutting down the trees in front of the public buildings on the Esplanade? From the Post Office down to the Bandstand there was, a short time ago, an unbroken avenue under which one could walk protected from the heat and glare of the sun. The avenue is now destroyed by several gaps caused by the removal of trees. This is especially the case in front of the new High Court. Is the President of the Esplanade Fire Fund Committee responsible for this piece of Vandalism in order to expose his bastard Gothic? For my part I should prefer to look at a good tree, especially in this land of glare, to fifty High Courts.

In India a planter of trees has always been considered a benefactor, and the planting of trees is a subject that has been, and still is, encouraged by the Government—but what is to be said of the destroyer of trees?

I am surprised that an avenue has not been made along the road leading from Church Gate Street Station to the overbridge at Colaba. ARBOR.

TREES AND FORESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was pleased to see in your paper of the 20th inst. a letter from an officer of the Revenue Survey, calling attention to the "Trees and Forests" question and its bearings on the famine. This letter, from an officer of considerable experience gained in the Deccan, contains matter deserving much attention.

That trees beneficially influence climate to a vast extent no one who has studied the subject will deny. Unfortunately those who have so studied are but few in India, and the general public do not dream that there is any connection between trees and forests and rainfall and consequently between forests and crops. Government has not done what it might have to show the people how and why this connection effects them. The schools and colleges scattered broadcast over the land afford opportunities of spreading a knowledge of the utility of trees and forests, and were these opportunities used as they might be, ere long the kunbi or ryot would value trees and forests for the influence they have on climate and would *really* regard them as sources for the supply of fruit, fuel, and timber and of shelter for man and beast. The ryot has only to be shown that it is to his advantage to follow a certain course to induce him to do so. Witness the improvement in the growth of cotton in Khandesh and the introduction of the potatoe to the Deccan. The Educational Department could have spread an acquaintance with the uses and properties of trees individually and collectively, but I believe nothing in this direction has ever yet been attempted. That the subject is an important one, a most important one, is generally admitted by all civilised nations, and steps are now being taken in Europe, America, and Australasia, to remedy the serious evils caused by denudation. I will ask you to insert the following extracts from a book lately written by the American Consul in Mauritius, an island situated within the tropics, formerly, and with reason called "the gem of the Ocean." Here sugar-cane, rice, maize, wheat, and other products which grow also in the plains of India are cultivated. The denudation of large tracts of country there has had such an effect on the climate and soil as denudation is now creating in most parts of India :—

"I may as well," writes the Consul, "mention a great source of the changes in climate the Mauritius has undergone, namely, the one alluded to by Dr. Reid—the cutting down of the forests. The mania for cane-planting, to the exclusion of nearly all other articles of export, has been carried to such an extent, that where once stood magnificent forests, with streams running through them, are now wide treeless and waterless plains, whenever the frequent droughts occur. For a hot climate, I never saw one so denuded of tree life. Oh, Goths and Vandals to destroy, ruthlessly, one of the Creator's best gifts for the health and comfort of his creatures. As may be supposed from so much mountain and table-land the island is abundantly watered. There are no less than sixty rivers and streams flowing to the sea, but all are small; very many cease to flow in dry weather, and the largest are only full after heavy rains, when their rise is so rapid as often to occasion much mischief; but they descend to their ordinary level with equal rapidity. Then, again, the rainfall differs greatly in various parts of the Island; near the forest lands steady regular rains fall, and the crops are fine; whereas to the south everything is parched up for want of rain, and there is no means of irrigation. In some parts of the island the rainfall is sufficient for the canes, but in those utterly denuded of forest they suffer frequently from droughts. Irrigation is resorted to, but in many places it is an expensive and tedious process; and the failure of the streams in very dry weather renders it often totally impracticable. The leaves grow yellow and withered, and unless the canes get rain before they are dried to a certain point a failure of the juice is certain. I fear Mauritius has produced more than she ever will again. Most of the planters are bankrupt, and even the few who still keep their heads above water do so by paying enormous percentage for capital."

These extracts from a book written by a close observer of nature, Nicolas Pike—in 1873 are worthy of serious consideration by all who have the interests of India at heart. It appears that in 1872 the Government of Mauritius had taken alarm, and measures were being concerted for remedying the great evil done which threatened to destroy the prosperity of the Island. What steps were taken to do this I do not know, nor is it necessary to inquire. Be they what they may, to succeed they must restore sufficient forest to clothe the hills in which the rivers there have their rise and thus regulate the supply of water to them, and keep them not in alternate states of flood and emptiness but "oozing without rage, without overflowing; *full*." The forest will do this by its mechanical action; they will lessen the force of impact and stem the downward rush to the valleys of the tropical torrents of rain (a rainfall of one inch means the descent of 100 tons weight of water on every acre); they will retain the soil on the slopes of the hills, will keep the strata from which springs are fed full of water—their roots admitting it by opening up the ground, thus keeping the subsoil charged with moisture from which trees derive nourishment and which enables forests to exhale dew—cool the air, condense passing vapours, and regulate rainfall. If any should doubt that these results will follow, let them compare the rainfall of the tree-clad Konkan and Kanara with that of the seaboard of Surat and of Guzerat generally. Over each the moisture-laden south-west monsoon passes, but it meets with vast condensers in the forests of Kanara and the Konkan, and parts freely with moisture in the form of rain. In Guzerat these condensers do not exist, hence the less plentiful rainfall. In Europe denuded areas are being replanted at great cost in many places, and severe forest laws are in existence, yet the proportion of land under forest in the north of Europe is far greater than that in India. Russia has 40 per cent. of its area under forest, Sweden one-half, Norway one-quarter, Switzerland one-sixth and France one-tenth of its total area. The forests of Italy were destroyed, and are now at great expense being slowly restored by the administration. Government has here an ignorant public to deal with and in times of famine to support. It is therefore clearly their duty to preserve trees and forests in the public interest upon their imperial estate, and to prove by every means in their power the utility of trees to the cultivator. Trees and forests, however, cannot be protected without special legislation. This may be at first unpopular. No one likes to have any limit put to the exercise of what he imagines to be his rights or to have any control whatever placed on the exercise of them, but such limits must be put, and will be put, unless we are forestalled by Government as will suffice to avert the evils to be feared from the rapid denudation of the country under the peaceful rule of the British.

Tanna, August 21. PROFESSOR.

FAMINE IMMIGRANTS INTO BOMBAY.

It will be necessary for the Bombay Municipality to take speedy measures to provide extra accomodation for the thousands of immigrants who are flocking into the city from the famine districts or we shall be labouring under another fever epidemic before many weeks have passed. People are coming in by hundreds daily, and there is nowhere for them to go except into the huts of the native town, which have already not a quite sufficiently numerous tenancy. Unless some other places of residence are procured for them, fearful overcrowding, such as attended the last influx of famine-stricken and panic-stricken people, must ensue, and the same result cannot fail to follow, viz :—an epidemic disease fearfully destructive of life not only amongst the immigrants but also amongst the regular inhabitants of the town. We would suggest that the Municipal authorities should take time by the forelock, and make arrangements for housing these poor people outside Bombay, on the Flats, either in tents or in temporary huts. A preventive is better than a cure any day, and we have had bitter experience of the consequences of allowing a rapid and enormous increase of the population of the poorer portion of the city before to-day.

BOMBAY.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—"I believe that Surgeon-Major Lyon does not intend to succumb to Dr. Cornish and Shakespeare without a struggle. Dr. Lyon has, I am told, written an elaborate reply to Dr. Cornish's recent critique on his food tables, which will doubtless appear in due course in the *Gazette of India*."

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ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Commdr. Broughton, R.N., Mrs. Morries, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce and Miss Pearce, Mr. W. Entwistle, Sergeant Hughes, Mr. John Leigh.
For Venice—Mr. Bianconi, Mr. W. Everett.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET.

THERE will be a match played to-day at 10 a.m. on the Gymkhana ground, between the Gymkhana members and the United Cricket Club. The following are the players :—

GYMKHANA.	UNITED CRICKET CLUB.
Cameron.	Whitehead.
Chalmers.	Harrington.
Harrison.	Lake.
Lyon.	Cashion.
Macrae.	Brain.
Moore.	Cowley.
Oliver.	McMeekin.
Rayner.	McAfee.
Stopford.	Strip.
Tennent.	Muirhead.
Walter.	Maidment.

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation, which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. ROWLAND & SON engraved in red on the Government stamp fixed on each box. Sold by A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by all Druggists and Perfumers. Caution.—Beware of fraudulent imitations. Sold also by all Chemists and Perfumers, and Retail Agents, TREASURER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort Street, Bombay.

FOOTBALL.

"UNITED" *VS.* "BYCULLA."

THE second, or rather the return, match of the season between these two clubs which was played out on Thursday evening, resulted in favour of the "United," a club which has, since 1873, held a good reputation, and which, unless some other club unexpectedly shines forth it does not seem likely that it will lose its proud position in the annals of football. There were many spectators on the ground, and judging from their jestures, bodily contortions and facial expressions, they could not have found the game unexcitable. "Byculla" won the toss and choose the Cooperage goal. The ball once on the move, no time was lost by the "United" in bearing up and playing well together. Arnot, of the Byculla side, was the first to secure the ball which he made way with as far as the "United's" three quarters back, where he was checkmated, brought low, and prevented from transferring the ball to another party. "Byculla" was now within a few yards of the "United" goals, and it appeared as if the latter were doomed for this season. A rapid systematic passing of the ball gave Lake, the captain of the "United," an opportunity of making a splendid run, and from this event to the calling of half time the "United" simply had it their own way. One touch down was disputed and was therefore counted a range against the "Byculla," besides this three extra were added before the game was concluded. The "Byculla," after half time had been called, made a renewed effort to play up, adding to their forwards a few backs, but this only served E. Cumming ("United") to dribble and pick up the ball prettily, and he had the good luck of seeing and running his way clear up to the Byculla goal, where he effected a touch down. A place kick for goal was attempted by Lake, who, not having made an allowance for the wind, missed the goal by a few feet. Spillane also procured a touch down for the "United," but by a poor system of punts, a kick at goal was not found practicable. Darkness now set in and the game was brought to a close in favour of the "United" by two touch downs and three ranges. Lieut. Dunne had desired him to say that notice would be given in the newspapers of the time when the drills would take place. It was hoped that a commencement would be made on Monday or Tuesday morning next. (Loud cheers.)

The business of the meeting being concluded, Mr. Baker said the occasion should not be allowed to pass without passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Tennent. Mr. Baker was prevented from saying more by a round of applause.

Mr. Tennent, in returning thanks, said he took great interest in the corps and he hoped sincerely it would go on and flourish. He trusted that the members would turn up to drill regularly, and that every man would assist towards attaining the goal set before them by H. E. the Governor, viz :—to raise the number of working members of the corps to at least 500. (Hear, hear.)

Major Layard wished to assure the meeting that the corps had the hearty good wishes of Sir Chas. Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, who would support it in every way in his power. (Applause.) He also wished to impress upon those present that having once commenced the work they should stick to it. (Hear, hear.) The number of those present and the very worm interest taken by all in the proceedings was very gratifying to him. He hoped they would all pull well together, for

of Malda in the evening. The said Magistrate asked me to name my witnesses immediately. I named Bolye Kurmokar, Hurriya Tiyor Horibala and Hurrinath Bhariwalah and added that I would name more witnesses the following day. But the Magistrate insisting upon my producing the witnesses then and there I could produce Bolye Kurmokar whose deposition was then taken and the case was postponed till 23rd July Monday the next. 8. That on the night of 21st July Hurrokoomar Babor, Sub-Inspector and several constables again seized me, ill-treated me and threatened me with a view to compel me to commromise the case and attempted to take me to the District Superintendent. 9. That on inquiry I came to know that on the 15th July Sunday at about 6 P.M., a woman alleged to have been my wife was brought to the Magistrate who immediately took her deposition in my absence. 10. That on 23rd I made two petitions to the said Magistrate, in one of which I represented to him about the oppression of the police, and prayed for redress in the other. I stated that the taking of the deposition of a woman alleged to be my wife was illegal, and prayed that her deposition might be taken in my presence. But the said Magistrate refused to receive both the petitions. 10. That on the same day another witness, namely Hurriya Tiyor was brought before the Magistrate whose deposition was taken in my absence. I then presented a petition naming therein other witnesses, namely Brojolal Chatterjee, Sub-Inspector, Monmohun Roy, Government Pleader of Malda, Moonsiff's Court, and Addoit Mookerjee, and prayed that they might be summoned to give their deposition. But the Magistrate refused to receive the petition and asked me to produce those witnesses without a summons. Upon my representing that the witnesses were very respectable men and would not come at my request, the said Magistrate dismissed my complaint against the said A. R. James under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code. 11. That I have sent by post all the petitions which the said Magistrate of Malda refused to receive to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore. 12. That since that time up to the time I left Malda, several police constables used to come to my house every night, but I have escaped from them by leaving Malda. 13. That I am informed and verily believe that the police are now in search of me for prosecuting me under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. That I am informed and verily believe that during the time I had been to Purnea, [illegible] were carried to a boat under an escort of [illegible] with a view to go to their homes, but I do not know what is to be done with them. That I am afraid to go to get copies of the records from the Magistrate's Office as I am afraid of being persecuted and oppressed by the police at that place.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SHOULD LORD LYTTON BE RECALLED?

(From Truth.)

On the 4th Mr. Vernon Smith had at least one more say in connection with the Whig Cabinet and the Suez Canal. His motion on the 6th March, 1843, asking the House of Commons to censure the conduct of Lord Ellenborough in issuing a proclamation about the gates of Somnauth, was indecorous, and reprehensible,' occasioned Macaulay's finest philippic against the rare combination of folly and wisdom, vanity and ability. That speech, to which we may add the great Marquis of Wellesley's despatch on the powers and duties of the Governor-General, just republished by the Clarendon Press, should be taken as a manual by every statesman whom Her Majesty's Government sends out to the East as Viceroy, or even as Governor of a Province. Macaulay's polished sarcasm and withering denunciation soon resulted in the recall of the man whom power had intoxicated and much vanity had made mad.

It is deeply to be regretted that all we hear from India should lead the British public to the conclusion that to the inflated madness of Lord Ellenborough the present Viceroy of India adds the weak trifling of the unhappy Lord Auckland, whose title Governor-General he superseded. That Lord Lytton should have been thought of for the highest position in the Empire next to the Premier's—one even more responsible than his, because less controlled—is due, of course, to the early friendship of Mr. Lytton Bulwer for Mr. Disraeli, when that youth stood as a Radical for Wycombe, under the ægis of Mr. Joseph Hume. That the appointment should have been carried out with hardly a word of remonstrance, or even of surprise, from the public, can be accounted for only by the fact that Lord Mayo, who had been similarly selected in the dark, and for personal reasons, had proved successful during his brief term of office. Up to this moment, no one can say that Lord Lytton has not enjoyed the absence of criticism and the good wishes which attend every Viceroy during the apprenticeship of his first year of office. This kindly silence is the more remarkable because Lord Lytton's excellency has followed the dangerous example set by Lord Ellenborough of talking and writing, of 'fussing' and interfering, from the hour that his appointment was made public in this country. It will be remembered how Lord Lytton went down to Manchester, and in a long oration, not only told all Lancashire that he was going out to abolish the cotton import duties, but reviewed some of the gravest problems of Indian policy with a glibness that would have done credit to Lord George Hamilton himself. The Viceroy-designate allowed it to be seen from the first that he had superficially learned his lesson from Lord Salisbury, and that he was going out to execute the policy of the Premier.

We shall say nothing of the theatrical *fiasco* of the imperial assemblage at Delhi, the whole of which will not be played out till we have a new shower of Knights of the Empire and Councillors of the Empress. Nor shall we characterise as it deserves that speech in which Lord Lytton, speaking as Chancellor of the university of Calcutta, told the expectant Baboos that he thought a division of the Civil Service desirable, in order to give them half the covenanted appointment, and then, to their disgust and discontent, started back afraid of the sound himself had made. Nor shall we discuss the vexed Fuller case and the Viceroy's latest dream of a federation of Native States. With a great war for the solution of the Eastern Question raging in Europe and Asia, it is enough to observe the foreign policy of Lord Lytton, which may any day cause a commotion compared with which the Sepoy war of 1857-58 was an ordinary event. Looking back on the whole course of the Viceroy's conduct since he had his last interview with his father's friend, the Premier, we can describe it fairly only thus: he has sought to bring about in Asia that blistering of Russia which the country would not permit Lord Beaconsfield to carry out in Europe. His first act, on landing at Bombay, was to attempt to stop the policy of Lord Northbrook on the Sindh frontier, a violation of etiquette in one who was not then Viceroy which could scarcely have been due to ignorance. The new Governor-General had not been a week in power when he tried to undo all that the two preceding Governments had carefully effected in Beloochistan. While he overturned the cautious and wise policy towards Afghanistan that had prevailed from Lord Dalhousie to Lord Mayo, as at once the lesson and the corrective of the disasters under Lord Auckland. Circumventing the colleagues in Council whom he is legally bound to consult, when he knew that they were keenly opposed to his foregone conclusions, and blinding Parliament and the public in this country by unconstitutionally confining his communications with the Secretary of State in Council to private letters, Lord Lytton has laid the seeds of a crop of troubles which, even were he to be at once recalled, must imperil our position in India and beyond it, and add enormously to our military expenditure. Compelled to adopt his predecessor's settlement of the anarchy in Beloochistan, as ably carried out by Major Sandeman, he rushed to the other extreme the moment he found that he could thereby coerce the Ameer of Afghanistan. Not content with allowing that officer to reconcile the Khan of Khelet and his nobles, to open the trade routes and to make a telegraph, Lord Lytton has had the incredible rashness to station a small garrison of some 200 men at Quetta, where they may be cut off at any moment—for their unprotected position, 200 miles from our frontier, tempts the Afghans. In Afghanistan itself Lord Lytton has been deluded by that best reliable of knight-errants, who failed at Barods, Sir Lewis Pelly, to court another refusal from the Ameer to allow British officers to reside at his principal cities, and has irritated the Ameer till he is ready to throw himself into the arms of Russia. Such has been the foreign policy of Lord Lytton that we have not even a native agent at Cabul. The first Power in Asia, which has spent nearly a million of the money of the people of India on Afghanistan has not the means of obtaining reliable intelligence as to what is going on in the Bala Hissar. Not content with having stirred up the Ameer Shere Ali from the Quetta side, Lord Lytton has culpably, criminally, fostered the hostility of the Maharaja of Cashmere against him through Yessein and Gilgit, even supplying arms from our Kurrumpore arsenal for strife in a causeless war. And that all this may be centralised in his own hands, so as to be safe from the criticism of even his responsible advisers, Lord Lytton has spared no effort to cut off the strip of land north of the Indus, 50 miles broad and 500 long, that he may form it into a special district or province under himself, represented by an officer of the Sir Lewis Pelly stamp. It is possible that the protest of the aged and now almost blind Lord Lawrence, who left his couch for the purpose, may prevail with Lord Salisbury to prevent this folly; but it is little more than a possibility. Nor is this all. The more or less than poetic imagination of the Viceroy, however, has not yet planned a project for fighting Russia in Asia, when his patron, Lord Beaconsfield, shall have succeeded in stirring up a conflict in Europe, by sending British troops at once to Teschkend, the capital of Russian Turkistan, near the mouth of the Jaxartes, and to Merv, in the Khivan desert! We write the words of soberness, although it is difficult to do so when dealing with dreams which would discredit a drunken poetaster.

There is a threefold remedy for madness like this:—(1) Parliament should insist that the Indian Councils Act, under which his Excellency is bound to consult his Council or Cabinet of five, be put in force regularly and severely. Lord North'rook was not half emphatic enough on this subject, though he spoke with sufficient frankness for an ex-Viceroy; (2) Parliament should, by a new Act, compel the Secretary of State to consult his Council on other questions beyond finance, just as the Governor-General is bound to do; (3) members of Council should, like the directors of the East India Company, whose places they have taken in our Constitutional system, be allowed to hold seats in Parliament. Until these three checks on such always possible folly as that of Lord Lytton are created or permanently applied, Parliament will remain ignorant of our imperial interests in India and unable safely to commit its duty of supervision to others. We say it with all sadness and gravity that, unless the Viceroy presently be offered that opportunity of retirement which his health and habits of life demand, the country will wake some morning to hear of a catastrophe not less startling than that of the Mutiny of Mungul Pandy and his fellows on the parade ground of Barrackpore, or the subsequent outburst and massacre at Meerut.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

At the quarterly meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber held on the 30th July, Mr. E. Ashworth, the chairman, in the course of his speech made the following reports on the Indian Cotton Duties:—

Since the last meeting the long-differed discussion in the House of Commons on the Indian import duties had taken place. Although there was no division, they believed that the result of the discussion would strengthen the position the Chamber had taken on the subject, and they might, he thought, have confidence in the assurance of Lord George Hamilton, that the expressed wish of Lord Salisbury was in progress of early fulfilment. The members for Manchester assisted in the discussion, and those members of the Chamber who were present were highly gratified to see the members for Lancashire supporting each other. He never heard a question better placed before the House than that question was by Mr. Birley, supported by Mr. Jacob Bright. They were both extremely happy in their mode of dealing with it. The Lancashire members consistently supported the two members for Manchester on the occasion, and assisted in placing the question plainly before the house. Several other members—notably Mr. J. T. Hibbert, Sir Thomas Bazely, Mr. E. Hermon, and Mr. J. K. Cross—were desirous of speaking, but they did not get the opportunity. The opposition to Mr. Birley's motion was led by Sir George Campbell and followed notably by Mr. Fawcett, professor of political economy. He named these because they were the only prominent members who gave any reason for their opposition. Sir George Campbell urged that the salt and other duties ought to be taken off simultaneously with the cotton duties. It might appear that the honourable member would advise the retention of two bad taxes until both could be repealed at once. The opposition implied, and indeed charged, against Lancashire was that the county was impelled by a selfish purpose, and that the repeal of the duty would be for the benefit of Lancashire alone. It might be implied that Lancashire would confer no benefit on the Indian ryot and Hindoo by repealing this tax and cheapening his clothing, the cloth being that the purchaser paid the tax whether he bought the native manufacture or that which was imported, because the prices of goods made in India were raised in proportion to the duty paid on imported goods. The real question at issue was—Should the 200,000,000 of people in India continue to pay 5 per cent more for their clothing in order that the mills of Bombay might be fostered? (Hear, hear.) Was it not evident that the 5 per cent. was at once a bounty given to the Indian manufacturer and a tax on the Indian consumer? Mr. Fawcett, of whom as a professor of political economy better things might have been expected, might speculate on the "abstract question of free trade," but to the Lancashire manufacturer it became a bodily presence in the mills which in India carried on the bounty-protected manufacture; and if it were the selfishness of Lancashire which protested against India duties, it was not "a pedantry on behalf of free trade," but a selfishness which prompted them to seek that which was a right, and not more so on behalf of Lancashire than in the behalf of the Indian consumer. None of the supporters of the tax appeared to question that the repeal of the five per cent would to that extent benefit the whole of India. Mr. Fawcett alluded to Lancashire in another sense, stating that if the manufacturers of this county wished to maintain their supremacy they must turn their attention to something else besides the repeal of the import duties, and that it was idle for them any more than the maltsters or brewers to contend that the duties came out of their pockets. Mr. Fawcett referred to the sending from this country of goods laden with shrillness else, and high polish. One regretted that a man of his position and intelligence should make such an argument as made, and which could so easily be refuted. People bought only what they wanted, and the manufacturer made what he could sell. In almost every warehouse in India were to be found all grades—some for quality, and from the poverty of the people the coarser was in the largest demand. One might with as much propriety blame the shopkeepers in England for selling cotton prints when they ought to sell silk dresses. In India, the people, being very poor, were glad to buy the cheapest goods, and hence the repeal of the five per cent. duty would be a boon fully appreciated. The Government, it was quite clear, would only retain the duties for the benefit of the Indian manufacturer and in defiance of the principles which formed the basis of our commercial system. He regretted to see that there seemed to be a feeling in the House that Lancashire had in some way given offence—a tradition perhaps of the times when free trade was forced upon that assembly. The feeling extended elsewhere. All admitted the great influence of the *Times* newspaper. Often there were in that paper the soundest and the best articles written in favour of free trade, but on the occasion when the Lancashire manufacturers waited upon Lord Lytton prior to his departure to India, as well as on the occasion of the recent debate, a style of writing was introduced into the columns of the *Times* which was not so satisfactory. The writer suggested that the interests of Lancashire and not those of India brought together the large assembly in the House of Commons, and that it might be suspected that their zeal for the interests of free trade was animated by a regard for themselves, and not for the Indian people. He (the Chairman) regretted that the editor of the *Times* allowed anything so unsound and so insulting to the county of Lancaster to appear in his journal as that article; and he must have forgotten that we had in Manchester newspapers sound in their political economy and better able to deal with a subject of the kind under discussion than such a writer as for once had been allowed to step into the leading columns of the *Times*. (Hear, hear.) The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lytton, and Sir John Strachey were all in favour of the repeal of this tax. He had more confidence in the Marquis of Salisbury and his promise than in any other influence which could be brought to bear in favour of the repeal of the duty, and he believed that the result they all desired would be brought about in a moderate time. It was due to Sir John Strachey to state that on a former occasion he inferred from imperfect information that he was opposed to the repeal, but he was now happy to say that he maintained and advocated the repeal of this tax, although he, as the Minister of Finance, upon whom would devolve the duty of meeting any deficiency, might naturally be supposed to be adverse to the repeal of the duty. He (the Chairman) had every confidence that no deficiency would arise in the finances of India in consequence of the repeal of the cotton import duty. Sir Thomas Bazley, speaking to him the day after the debate, produced figures which showed that the revenues of India had increased 20,000,000 in twenty years.

BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst Chamant	50 to 1 agst Jagellon
7 to 2 —— Silvio	50 to 1 —— Beaurepaire
7 to 1 —— Fontainebleau	50 to 1 —— Masaniello
10 to 1 —— Glen Arthur	50 to 1 —— Say Athol
14 to 1 —— Plunger	50 to 1 —— Covenanter
16 to 1 —— Brown Prince	66 to 1 —— Cheetah
16 to 1 —— Monk	66 to 1 —— Albert Edward
16 to 1 —— Strachino	66 to 1 —— Skipnir
20 to 1 —— Lady Golightly	66 to 1 —— Grey Friar
25 to 1 —— Strathmore	66 to 1 —— La Fonchere
33 to 1 —— Hidalgo	66 to 1 —— Acason
33 to 1 —— Morier	66 to 1 —— Plaisante
33 to 1 —— Swing	66 to 1 —— Hadrian
33 to 1 —— Touchet	66 to 1 —— Admite

THE CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

On Thursday, August 3, before Sir J. Ingham, (the Bow-street Police-court), John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, and William Palmer, chief detectives, from Scotlandyard, were again brought up in custody, and with Edward Froggatt, solicitor, Argyll-street, who surrendered to his bail, charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in what is known as the great Turf frauds case.

Mr. Poland, on behalf of the Treasury, appeared to prosecute; Meiklejohn was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams; Druscovich, by Mr. St. John Wontner; and Palmer, by Mr. Besley; and Froggatt by Mr. G. Lewis, jun.

The court was again filled. Outside the building the crowd was greater than ever.

Mr. M. Williams—Before the proceedings commence, I wish to make a statement which is somewhat personal to myself. Since the last hearing I have been inundated with postcards, which have been sent to my private residence, 44, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. They are of a most libellous, dangerous, and threatening nature. I did not at first take any notice of them, but, when I found them still coming, I put myself into communication with the Secretary of the Post Office, for he is empowered by Act of Parliament to stop all such cards. I have had a letter from him, saying that the subject had received his serious attention; and I make this statement, not because I am in the least afraid of any violence or of my life—though, that has been threatened—but because it is really due to the independence of the profession to which I have the honour to belong that it should be known. I have communicated with the authorities, and if this matter can be discovered I will prosecute the offenders to the very utmost of my power without any reference to inconvenience or expense.

Sir J. Ingham—I am very glad to hear that. I have received a great deal of advice—anonymous advice—with respect to the case, but of course I have put it into the waste-paper basket.

The magistrate intimated that he would sit at a quarter past one to-day (Friday) as well as on Saturday.

Mr. Besley said he could not attend on Friday but that he would be present on Saturday. Would the magistrate allow him, if necessary, to recall any witnesses?

Sir J. Ingham—Of course.

At a later stage of the proceedings it was arranged that the hearing should be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

William Kurz, who was again brought into court by two warders from Millbank, was further examined by Mr. Poland.

When did you first arrange to take the office, 8, Northumberland-street, Strand?—Aug. 30.

Did you go there on that day?—No.

How came you to know of No. 8?—My brother or Bale found the offices.

It is a few minutes' distance from Scotland-yard?—Yes, from the back entrance of Scotland-yard.

Did you consult with any one before taking the offices?—With Benson.

Any one else?—No.

On the 31st, in consequence of what you had been told, did you go to the offices?—Yes.

Who went with you?—Benson.

Any one else?—No.

What time?—About nine o'clock.

Were you present when the agreement was signed?—Yes.

Who signed it?—My brother.

In the name of "Arthur Chapman?"—Yes.

Who drew it up?—Mr. Flintoft, the landlord.

What time was it signed?—About a quarter-past nine.

The business name was "Messrs. Brooks and Co."?—Yes.

The agreement was dated the 31st August, and is in the name of "Arthur Chapman," "as agent for and on behalf of Messrs. Brooks and Co." It is signed by "Geo. Flintoft," and it has reference to "the three offices, 8, Northumberland-street, Strand." It speaks of "four weeks from this day," and says "it is understood that the name of the firm should be placed on the glass blinds." (To witness:) Were you there all the day?—No.

Did you go to Sandown Races on that day?—No.

Did you continue to come to these offices?—I was occasionally absent—about six days altogether.

You were there up to Sept. 26?—Yes; the 26th was a Tuesday, I believe?

Yes. At this time you were living at 29, Marquess-road?—Yes.

Used you to drive down in your gig?—Yes.

Sometimes did you drive down with Benson?—Not in the gig.

In his brougham?—Yes. He sometimes used to call for me.

At this time Benson was living at Mrs. Asay's, 130, Newington-green-road?—Yes.

And his servant living with him?—Yes.

Used Bale and your brother to attend to these offices every day?—Yes.

Did they go in the morning to various lodgings at the West-end which you have mentioned, to get the letters?—Yes.

Of course the letters were addressed in the name of Montgomery and the other?—Yes.

Did they bring the letters unopened?—Yes.

Who opened them?—I did, with the assistance of Benson.

The agreement describes three offices. Were there any more offices?—There was a small office.

Were they all foreign letters?—Yes. Benson wrote the answers to the letters addressed to Montgomery, and my brother and Bale wrote the answers to the letters as from the bookmakers.

How did they answer them?—On an English printed form simply acknowledging the receipt of the money.

Did a great many of these letters come?—Yes.

And I suppose that the answers to them contained some of the sham cheques by "Simpson and Co.," on the Royal Bank of London?—Yes. (Laughter.)

I believe various persons abroad fell into the trap, supposing it to be a genuine affair, and sent you money to invest for them?—Yes.

Among others, did Madame de Goncourt write a number of letters to you in reply to the circular which was sent with the *Sport* newspaper?—Yes.

Did those letters extend from Aug. 20 down to the time in September when you were last at the office?—Yes; I am not sure as to the day in August, but it was about the 29th.

Besides the letters from and to that lady, did various telegrams pass?—Yes.

And in ordinary course of the scheme you were constantly sending her cheques for large amounts on the "Royal Bank of London"?—Yes.

On the whole did you send her cheques—sham forged cheques—for a very large sum?—Yes; for about £20,000.

On Sept. 22 did you send her two cheques, each for £10,000, besides those you had already forwarded?—Yes.

One beart date Sept. 22, and is payable to Jackson and the other, bearing the same date, is payable to Francis?—Yes

Were Jackson and Francis two bookmakers?—Yes.

Were both cheques signed by Bale in the name of "George Simpson"?—Yes.

And written by him?—Yes.

Now, after this lady had fallen into the trap, did she from time to time send you drafts on the Credit Lyonnaise de Paris?—Yes.

Five were on the Credit Lyonnaise, and one was on the Societe Depot an Courant?—Yes.

Did the drafts represent in round numbers £10,120 in English money?—Yes.

The date of the first draft was Sept. 5, and of the last Sept. 18?—Yes; and each draft came to hand about two days after date.

Who endorsed them?—Some were endorsed by my brother, and others by me. Three were endorsed by Bale in the name of "Thomas Simpson."

When the drafts were received, were they given to Bale to take to Reinhardt's, the money-changer, to be cashed?—Yes.

The date of the first draft was Sept. 5, and of the last Sept. 18?—Yes; and each draft came to hand about two days after date.

Who endorsed them?—Some were endorsed by my brother, and others by me. Three were endorsed by Bale in the name of "Thomas Simpson."

When the drafts were received, were they given to Bale to take to Reinhardt's, the money-changer, to be cashed?—Yes.

Each draft as it came onward dealt with in this way?—Yes.

We know that the drafts were got cashed at Reinhardt's until he got the money from the Bank of England. Bale returned to your office with the cash for about the bank-notes for each draft, a cheque on one occasion, but we sent him back with it, and then he came back with bank-notes.

So that, except on one occasion, he brought Bank of England notes for the drafts?—Yes.

Reinhardt's is in Coventry-street, Haymarket, I believe?—It is.

How often you to go there?—Bale went there, seeing he was a man of business.

Besides the drafts you obtained from Madame de Goncourt, did you procure sums of money from various persons in France?—Yes.

By this means altogether—the *Sport* newspaper and sending out circulars?—Yes.

What was the total amount you obtained, including Madame de Goncourt's money?—Between £14,000 and £15,000.

What was done at night with the various letters you received?—They were collected, put into a tin box and locked up. Those that were useless were burnt.

Is there a public-house near No. 8, Northumberland street?—The next door but one is the Northumberland Hotel.

Used you to get things from the public-house?—Yes.

Who tended you there?—The Potman.

Do you know his name?—I know his name by having seen him in the witness-box. It was Hall.

Used he to bring things into your office?—Yes.

And you were in the habit of going to the public-house?—Yes.

At what time did you generally leave the office at night?—Between four and five o'clock.

And Benson?—About the same time, unless he had something special to do.

Used Benson and your brother to take the foreign letters to the post?—Yes.

What was done with the bank-notes? Where was the money kept?—When are you speaking of?

I mean what was done with the bank-notes as they were from time to time received?—I was accustomed to take them home and lock them up in my safe.

Do you remember a Saturday in September?—I remember four Saturdays in September. (Laughter.)

Do you recollect anything occurring on one particular Saturday?—I recollect Meiklejohn coming to the office on one Saturday.

Do you remember which Saturday it was?—Not precisely; but I think it was the second.

That would be the 9th?—Yes.

When did you first see Meiklejohn on this particular Saturday?—I opened the door to him.

Could anybody enter, or were they obliged first to knock?—There was a window, which anybody coming to the office could tap with a stick, and the door was then opened to them.

How did Meiklejohn come in?—I suppose he knocked, and I opened the door.

Had he been to the office before?—I think not.

Do you know how he ascertained the address?—I told him it, I believe.

When?—I cannot recollect.

What did you tell him about the office?—I told him we were working from there, and he could see us all through the day from ten to four, or something like that.

Do you remember what time it was on the Saturday when he came?—It was about twelve o'clock.

Who were there when he came?—Only Benson and myself.

Who did Meiklejohn speak to?—Benson.

What did he say?—He said, "It is very thick for you, Poodle; there are three warrants out for you."

What else passed?—He produced a piece of paper with the names of Montgomery, Francis, and Jackson on it. He winked at me to let me understand that he was chaffing Benson (Laughter.)

Did Benson say anything?—I made a sign to let him know that Meiklejohn was simply joking. Benson said, "No joking, Jack; is it straight?" or something to that effect.

What did Meiklejohn then say?—He said, "It is only my chaff; I have just come from the 'factory' and it is all right."

What followed?—I ordered some lunch at the hotel next door, and it was brought into the office.

On your return what passed?—Benson said, "I've just given Jack his work." He was pushing a lot of Royal Bank cheques in front of Meiklejohn. There were other fictitious cheques, besides those of the Royal Bank.

In what state were they?—As they had been taken out of the letters. They had been sent abroad and had come back.

What further passed?—Benson asked Meiklejohn if he had seen the *Sport*.

What did Meiklejohn say?—He said he would take one home and read it on Sunday.

Were there copies of the *Sport*?—Yes, in the office.

What did Meiklejohn do?—He put the *Sport* in his pocket.

Did he do anything with the cheques?—He made some reply in chaff.

Besides the cheques and the newspapers what was in the office?—The form of the bookmakers and the printed acknowledgments of the recipt.

Are these specimens (documents handed to witness)?—Yes; there were littered about the table, and my brother was to fill them in.

Did anything further pass?—I believe I left the office, leaving Meiklejohn and Benson together. That was after luncheon.

Did you return to the office that day?—I don't remember.

Did you see Meiklejohn at the office on any other occasion?—Yes.

When?—I can't tell the date.

About?—I can't tell. It was one day in September.

Whereabouts did you see him?—In the room occupied by Benson, but I have a very vague recollection of it.

Do you remember anything that passed on that occasion?—I remember a conversation with Benson.

Do you know what time it was?—About two o'clock.

Did you see the state of Benson's table?—Yes; he was engaged writing letters.

Did you during September see Meiklejohn anywhere?—Yes; on several occasions.

Where?—202, South Lambeth-road—his house.

Did you ever see either of the prisoners at those offices?—I have seen Palmer; but, not in the offices—outside.

What called your attention to him?—Benson said, "There is Palmer outside speaking to Flistoff."

Did you look?—I went out.

Where was Palmer?—I could not see him when I got outside.

Where did you go to?—To the Northumberland Hotel.

Who did you see there?—Palmer.

Where was he?—At the bar.

Any one with him?—He was alone.

What passed?—I said, "Did you want to see Harry?"

What did he say?—I think I said, "Can I give him any message?"

Yes?—He said, "Tell him there is nothing."

Well?—That is all that took place.

Who is "Harry"?—Street.

And who is Street?—A betting man.

How long have you known him, about 10 years?—No; about eight years.

When did you last see Palmer?—I cannot tell you.

You knew who Palmer was?—Yes.

How often had you seen him before?—Some 20 times I should think.

Where?—At race meetings, and at the Angel in Islington.

Where else?—Cheapside.

Anywhere else?—I don't recollect at the moment.

You have said you used to live at the Oxford Arms?—Yes.

Have you ever seen him there?—Yes.

Once, or more than once?—Twice I should think.

Do you know whether Street was a friend of his?—Yes.

Had you ever yourself spoken to Palmer about what we will call the Montgomery fraud?—Not before I saw him in the Northumberland Arms.

At any time?—I spoke to him at the Northumberland Arms.

On any other occasion?

Mr. Besley objected, because Mr. Poland implied that the fraud was referred to. The witness had answered fairly.

(To be continued.)

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